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been conducted under the area redevelopment and the manpower training programs.

The job is far from complete. The area redevelopment and accelerated public works program have proved themselves and should be extended. Bills to accomplish this objective are pending in Congress. Action is being blocked in the House of Representatives. In fact, a major harbor development project in Rockland has been blocked by the House of Representatives' vote against extension of the Area Redevelopment Act. A comprehensive plan for the economic development of northern New England makes good sense. The Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and I have discussed such a proposal.

As a cosponsor of the President's anti-poverty bill, I will see that attention is focused on the need for highway construction funds in all redevelopment areas. Your support in this objective is appreciated.

Sincerely,

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,  
U.S. Senator.

### BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA AIDS IN "GET OUT THE VOTE"

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, with the forthcoming national political conventions, together with the national election, a great deal of interest is being developed throughout this wonderful Republic regarding the democratic right to vote. We all know, however, that too many Americans have in past elections passed up this great privilege and responsibility and failed to vote. Many patriotic, yet nonpartisan, organizations actively work to eliminate this voter lethargy and are contributing significantly to our Nation's welfare through such programs.

With the rapidly approaching Independence Day of 1964, I invite the attention of Senators to the dramatic and effective work being done by the Boys' Clubs of America regarding this tremendously important area. For almost a decade, the 635 Boys' Clubs throughout the country have been actively working in the United States to get eligible voters to register, inform themselves, and vote.

A beautiful "Get Out the Vote" booklet has been printed by the national organization and is currently being distributed throughout the country to aid the local clubs in the development of effective "Get Out the Vote" projects.

The booklet covers everything from getting started on the project to getting nonpartisan pledges to register and vote.

Too young to vote themselves, these pint-sized stump-jumpers are working long and hard, in a variety of novel ways, to persuade eligible citizens, including their parents, to exercise their vote. Many of their methods stem from long-time political practices. Most are their own—and ingenious.

Recently in Indiana, for example, Boys' Club ballot brigades organized a debate on the party platforms and invited the public and party officials to attend. In Massachusetts, a Boys' Club organized a parade, complete with covered wagon, horses and bands, in which 1,000 members carried "Vote" banners.

Members of a California Boys' Club appeared on television and radio urging viewers and listeners to vote; an Iowa club tagged more than 10,000 milk bot-

ties with "Vote" reminders; members of a New York Boys' Club put up 15,000 "Vote" posters at shopping centers and parking lots; many other clubs conducted a door-to-door campaign securing adult pledges to inform themselves of the issues and to vote.

Being conducted as part of the community service and citizenship training programs of the national youth-guidance organization, the project has attracted national attention and commendation.

The Boys' Clubs of America, under the chairmanship of our beloved statesman, former President Herbert Hoover, can justly be proud of the work they are doing in building the citizens of tomorrow.

### CONTROLLING CAPITAL OUTFLOW

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to an editorial published in this morning's New York Times, in which the Times once again calls for the establishment of a Capital Issues Committee as a more effective measure than the interest equalization tax proposed by the administration.

As do all Americans, I find controls distasteful. However, if measures are needed to bring our balance-of-payments deficit under control they should be effective. I believe that a Capital Issues Committee would be much more effective than the highly inflexible and complex measure proposed by the Treasury.

As the Senate Finance Committee is about to open hearings on this highly controversial proposal, I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues, particularly those who must concern themselves with it, in the first instance, the members of the Senate Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the editorial published in the New York Times entitled "Controlling Capital Outflow."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CONTROLLING CAPITAL OUTFLOW

The Treasury has been seeking to stem the outflow of dollars caused by foreign borrowings in the United States as well as by American corporations investing abroad. Its main weapon is its controversial interest equalization tax, which is to be levied on American purchases of foreign securities. Since this tax was first announced last July, foreign borrowings have diminished. But the measure has flaws, and the Treasury has just issued a series of amendments to its proposal that is now before the Senate Finance Committee.

As long as the Nation faces a balance-of-payments problem, controlling the flow of capital is essential. Yet, as we have previously pointed out, the proposed interest equalization tax is an effective control only in its present uncertain form. It is unlikely to stem the outflow of capital when its provisions are spelled out to potential foreign borrowers. The initiative, even after amendments, will still rest with foreigners, who will be free to borrow as much as they want, provided they are willing to pay the higher costs for capital that the Treasury is seeking to impose.

We continue to believe that a Capital Issues Committee operated by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve would be a more efficient and effective instrument of control.

It would mean that Washington, and not foreign borrowers, would have responsibility for the size of the flow. It could be used also to regulate direct investment by American corporations, which accounts for a large part of the outflow but is not affected by the proposed tax.

Controls of any kind are unpleasant, but if we must have them, then we should be sure that they can do the job. As John Kenneth Galbraith observes, a Capital Issues Committee is a "more effective procedure" than a new tax, for it can be employed when capital outflows must be controlled and lifted when the danger has passed. The kind of tinkering the Treasury is doing simply testifies that its plan is vulnerable to leakage. The objective can be accomplished much more successfully by direct control over capital.

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### PLIGHT OF JEWS IN SOVIET UNION—RESOLUTION OF WEST- CHESTER REGION OF HADASSAH

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution passed unanimously by 150 delegates, representing 7,500 women of the Westchester Region of Hadassah, at the annual conference on May 27, 1964, concerning the plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### WESTCHESTER REGION OF HADASSAH, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

The following resolution has been passed unanimously by 150 delegates, representing 7,500 women of the Westchester Region of Hadassah at the annual conference, May 27, 1964:

"Whereas we note with sorrow and anguish the plight of our fellow Jews in the Soviet Union, where they are denied the facilities for perpetuating their religion and culture, and are deprived of the basic rights granted to other religious and national groups within the Soviet Union; and

"Whereas this conference addresses itself to the moral conscience of the world, confident that men of good will have learned they dare not be silent in the face of repression, discrimination, and persecution; and

"Whereas this generation has learned through bitter lessons of history that freedom is indivisible; that human rights are the concern of the community of nations and not an internal matter; and

"Whereas we believe that human rights include the right of all religious groups freely to practice their religion, to learn their history and culture, and to have the facilities to transmit this to their children; and

"Whereas the rights and facilities for the exercise of these basic human freedoms are denied to the Jews of the Soviet Union: Therefore,

"We regard it appropriate and desirable for the American Government, through its representatives, to appeal to the Soviet Government to restore the rights of its Jewish citizens and Jewish community and to grant them equality with other religious and national groups as required by Soviet Constitution and law. We who are assembled at this conference believe that we are morally bound to speak out on the fate of our brothers in the Soviet Union. We pray that our voice will be heard and heeded."

### FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if I may now be recognized for a few minutes on the situation in Mississippi, I notice that

the President of the United States has moved into the situation through the dispatch of Allen Dulles, former Director of the CIA, to Jackson, Miss., which is a most creditable move.

I also notice that the Attorney General states he has expanded the force of FBI agents pursuing the investigation of violations in Mississippi of existing Federal criminal statutes.

I notice, however, that the Attorney General states that he does not feel that any police action is warranted.

But those of us who have spoken out on this have not called for police action. We have called for the dispatch of marshals to Mississippi, in order to show the presence of the United States there, and the determination of the United States that the right of American citizens—these young people in the Council of Federated Organizations—to travel in Mississippi and to pursue lawfully their efforts to help other citizens obtain the right to vote shall be safeguarded by the Federal Government.

I emphasize again that this confrontation is nothing less than a challenge to the authority of the Federal Government to carry out the laws of the United States. It is a confrontation which President Eisenhower realized when he sent troops to Little Rock. That was the basis upon which he sent them there. It is a confrontation which the United States faced in the latter part of the 18th century, in the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, where the U.S. authority to enforce its laws was challenged. When its laws are challenged, the United States can do nothing else but enforce them.

This new barbarism in Mississippi must face Federal superior authority to enforce the laws of the United States, everywhere in the United States—including Mississippi.

It is difficult to enforce laws when hundreds of thousands of people may be against them; but I cannot believe that the overwhelming majority of the people of Mississippi will not be as law-abiding as they are God-fearing Americans.

This is no longer a racial matter; this is a matter of law and order in the United States, the authority of the U.S. Government to enforce its laws and to protect its citizens wherever they may go in the United States on legitimate business.

It is nothing less than a confrontation between the lawless element in Mississippi and the Government of the United States. There is no alternative but to assert the power of the United States with all its majesty and authority, to enforce the laws, and to see that every citizen, wherever he may be, is safeguarded.

I am very pleased to see the President and the Attorney General moving forward as they are.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pastore in the chair). The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask for an additional one-half minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for an additional half minute.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask that Federal marshals be dispatched so that the presence of the authority of the United States in this situation may be unmistakable, and so that no one will get the idea that this will be overlooked. It is necessary for our country to maintain its dignity as the enforcer of the law.

#### STEPS TAKEN TO OVERCOME SHORTAGE OF COINS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I am pleased to be able to announce that the Bureau of the Mint will take prompt steps to increase the production of small coins to the point where, in the near future, there will be abundant supplies for normal business purposes. At the present time there are outstanding approximately 45 billion small coins with the monetary value of \$2.6 billion. Of course, the monetary value of the small coins is possibly 85 percent greater than the metal value of those coins.

While there has been some increase in the use of small coins, the principal reason for the current shortage is hoarding. Coins have been hoarded by dealers and speculators believing that they can later be sold at a profit and coins have been hoarded by merchants who fear that the shortage will grow worse.

For instance, in previous years, percentage-wise, the mint would furnish the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank \$10 million in small coins and it would get another \$90 million through flowback. This year, the mint has furnished that bank an additional \$2 million of small coins but the flowback has almost ceased.

With respect to collectors, the 1964 date on all coins will be indefinitely continued, if Congress approves that plan, which undoubtedly, it will. Therefore, the market will be saturated with 1964 issues.

The Treasury appropriations bill, approved by the Senate last Tuesday, carries funds for an increase of 600 million small coins. Present plans to adopt new but slightly more expensive methods of manufacture, plus the installation of additional stamping machines, will result within the next year in doubling the current production rate.

In other words, collectors and speculators who hoard small coins will find no market for them in the months to come, and merchants who hoard small coins will merely be losing the interest on the money they have invested in them.

In answer to the criticism that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was tardy in recognizing the need to increase the production of small coins, I wish the Record to show that all the steps that the Treasury Department now plans to take to relieve that shortage were recommended to the Treasury Department by the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last January.

#### CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, yesterday, the Chairman of the Federal

Trade Commission, Mr. Paul Rand Dixon, told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that his Commission had issued a regulation on June 22, which, effective next January, would make it illegal for the manufacturers of cigarettes to fail to disclose both on the containers in which cigarettes were sold and in all advertising, that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health and may cause death from cancer and other diseases.

It is, of course, not my purpose today to challenge the recent report of our Public Health Service that the excessive use of cigarettes will cause lung cancer and perhaps be a contributing factor to certain types of heart trouble. I agree, of course, with Hon. George Allen, president, Tobacco Institute, who says:

The people I know in the tobacco industry have a vital interest in the public health aspects of this question. First of all, they are human beings, with a natural interest in their own health and in the health of their fellow man. Second, they obviously want to find the answers to questions about their products.

In my opinion, on every whisky bottle, the skull and crossbones of poison could be more appropriately printed.

What disturbs me is that the Government that legalizes both the sale of whisky and of tobacco and derives much revenue from the tax on both—the tobacco tax exceeding \$3 billion per year—proposes to single out for slow strangulation and ultimate death, the tobacco industry, deliberately ignoring a new code of cigarette advertising calculated to meet all just complaints that the smoking of cigarettes was being promoted among those unable to comprehend the effects of excessive use of cigarettes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the new code of cigarette advertising be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the code was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Subject to approval by the Justice Department from the standpoint of the antitrust laws, all the major manufacturers of cigarettes have agreed to the following advertising code:

#### "ARTICLE IV—ADVERTISING STANDARDS

"Section 1. All cigarette advertising and promotional activities shall be subject to the following:

"(a) Cigarette advertising shall not appear—

"(i) On television and radio programs, or in publications, directed primarily to persons under 21 years of age;

"(ii) In spot announcements during any program break in, or during the program break immediately preceding or following, a television or radio program directed primarily to persons under 21 years of age;

"(iii) In school, college, or university media (including athletic, theatrical, and other programs);

"(iv) In comic books, or comic supplements to newspapers.

"(b) Sample cigarettes shall not be distributed to persons under 21 years of age.

"(c) No sample cigarettes shall be distributed or promotional efforts conducted on school, college, or university campuses, or in their facilities, or in fraternity or sorority houses.